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Module 10 Coordinate Geometry and Spatial Visualization

## Lesson

 Lesson 3 Coordinate Geometry
## Lesson Objectives

- Use coordinate geometry to explore the links between geometric and algebraic representations of problems (lengths of segments/distance between points, slope/perpendicular-parallel lines).
- Count the distance between two points on a horizontal or vertical line and compare the lengths of the paths on a grid.
- Find the distance between two points on a number line.
- Find the distance between two points on a number line and locate the midpoint.
- Find the distance between two points on a coordinate plane using the Pythagorean Theorem.


## Subtopic 1 Distances on a Coordinate Plane

The distance between two points with coordinates $a$ and $b$ on a $\qquad$ is $|a-b|$.

Midpoint

- Divides a line segment into two $\qquad$ line segments
- The coordinate of the midpoint of a segment whose endpoints are $a$ and $b$ is $\qquad$ .

Find the distance between $C$ and $D$ and the coordinate of the midpoint of $\overline{C D}$.


Find the distance between $(-4,-6)$ and $(1,6)$.


## Subtopic 2 Slope

Slope is a measure of the $\qquad$ of a line.

The $\qquad$ of a line equals rise divided by run.

Slope $=$ $\qquad$
The slope of a horizontal line is always $\qquad$ .

The slope of a $\qquad$ line is always undefined.

Find the slope of the line.



## Subtopic 3 Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Parallel lines are coplanar lines that never $\qquad$ .

Perpendicular lines are coplanar lines that intersect at a $\qquad$ .

Nonvertical parallel lines have $\qquad$ slopes.

Except for horizontal and vertical lines, $\qquad$ lines have opposite reciprocal slopes.
$\qquad$ numbers are the same distance from 0 but in opposite directions.
Two numbers are reciprocals if their $\qquad$ is 1 .

Find the slope of any line parallel to line $t$ and the slope of any line perpendicular to line $t$.


